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TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

If you we to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

The Extra Session

According to a statement sent out from Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of Congress to meet on November 11th. This meeting is called, so the story goes, to put through some legislation very much needed for the progress of the Panama Canal: to consider anti-repate and other railroad legislation and the tariff question. It is explained by the same authority, a correspondent of the Washington Post, that by the time the extraordinary session begins the plans of Chairman Theodore C. Shonts, and Engineer J. F. Stevens will be in a measure formulated and the President wishes the work to go on without a bitch for want of procision and appropriation.

It was stated some time ago that the President was much disgusted with government red tape in all departments, and it is to be presumed that he will endeavor to procure such legislation as will enable him to carry on the work of constructing the canal in a business-like

With regard to the tariff the Presi dent will not discharge his whole duty if he falls to call the attention of Congress to the fact that under the present system, as illustrated in the purchase of supplies for the Panama Canal, for eign goods and American goods can purchased in foreign markets cheaper than they can be purchased in the home markets, because of our discriminating tariff. During the presidential campaign Republicans admitted that the tariff needed to be reformed, but they said that the modifications should be made by Abe friends, and not by the enemies of the protective tariff system. At any rate they confessed that tariff revision was needful. That fact was never before so well illustrated, never so emphasized as in the confession of the government itself that it could buy its supplies for the canal cheaper in the foreign markets than in the home markets. The President's special message to Congress on this point will be watched with keep interest by American consumers.

As concerns railroad rate legislation Post's correspondent is guarded. It is to be inferred that the message from Oyster Bay was "inspired, and the corespondent cautiously says "That the President also wishes some anti-rebate and other legislation put through." The term "rate regulation" is not mentioned, and the whole subject is made, according to this correspondent, subordinate to the question of cana. legislation.

The President's first vigorous assault on the whole system of relates served to thoroughly arouse the public to the dangers and discriminations of special rates. Though the public resentment against such methods has not cooled, it is very doubtful if the sentiment is strong for the President's plan as it was four months ago.

The powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission will almost certainly be enlarged and strengthened, but there is no reason to apprehend a revolutionary change in the control of railroads or

A New Standard of Tipping Ethics.

By denying himself a proffered tip of Louis bell boy, has duly qualified himself for one of Mr. Carnegie's biggest gold hero medals. That any hotel employe should at any time or the experts amounted to more than a bilunder any circumstances decline a gratuity, and on ethical grounds at that, is sufficiently unusual to lift this western lad into the great white light of public fame.

was no mere luviophabia, or fear of tainted money, that led Emmett to turn his back on the extended twenty. He look his stand on even loftler moral frounds. A guest at Emmett's hotel, surering from the familiar complaint of

he regular way, made heavy demands upon the boy's time. Quarter tips flew about thicker than huckleberries. When the time for departure came, however, the guest, recollecting that Emmett has been passing faithful in little things, and being smitten with an impulse of openhandedness, produced the bill of the stated denomination. Emmett gasped, Twenties don't grow on trees-not on the boot trees of a St. Louis hostelry. The temptation was enormous, But realizing that his patron was probably not in condition accurately to gauge the measure of his iberality, Emmett politely, but firmly deelined, and the guest, with a perplexed

Pullman That is the story, Undoubtedly Emmet was out twenty, but he had thereby struck a blow that ought to go ringing round the world. He struck for a new standard of tipping ethics. By that single act he gave notice to every employe in the world whose sole ambition is merely to have his palm crossed as copiously and ne often as possible, that the size of the tip must not be disproportionate to the value of the services rendered. He made it as plain as print could have made it, that there could be honesty even amongtip receivers; and that personally he, though only an humble bell boy, would not stand for grafting in the trade.

shake of the head, climbed abourd the

Thus Emmett lost his twenty, but he won fame; and there are few of us who vouldn't be famous if we could do it at Emmett's rates.

Yellow Jack Again.

The South has had a genuine yellow ever scare, the first for years, and while it is now stated upon authority that the disease has made its appearance in the city of New Orleans, and that there have been at least six deaths from it, were taken at once to prevent the spread of it. Government experts were rushed to the scene and everything possible is being done to stamp out the disease, very small area, and the State of Alabama has ordered a quarantine against New Orleans, It is somewhat amusing that Havana has also quarantined ngainst New Orleans.

The outbreak is the first in that locality since 1899, and the first case of yelow fever in the United States since the outbreak at Laredo, Texas, on the Mexcan border, about a year ago, During the fiscal year 1903 not a case of fever was reported as originating in the United States. In 1901 there were seven cases and two deaths at Havana, but the disease' has been practically eradicated in that Island, and Cuba was the source of practically every yellow fever epidemic which we have had in the South for generations. With Cuba free from yellow fever, and with our knowledge of the dis ease and the methods of prevention, it is not to be feared that there will be anything like an epidemic in the United Ltates this year.

A Charge Made and Answered.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal is now The retersory inter-Appeal is now a very strenuous supporter of Senator Martin. In 1803 it was very bitter against him. We cannot object to a newspaper changing its mind as between men, but when it once opposed a man because it thought him the tool of corporations and the regulant of corporation favors it the recipient of corporation favors it has no right to swallow its views, re-nounce its previous code of morals and preach new doctrines, unless it first goes out and kicks itself before it changes its reasoning. If what it says was wrong

then, it is wrong now, unless the Index-happeal has a new moral guide.

Has some of the campaign fund of this year reached the office of the Index-Appeal, that it is singing a new song? Has it at last found out "Who is Mr.

Has it at hist found out "Who is Mr. Tom Martin, of Albemarle anyhow?"—Staunton Spectator, July 21.

With the exception that the Index-Appeal is now a supporter of Senator Martin, every statement in the foregoing is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and the Inshuation that the Index-Appeal is, has been, or can be influenced in its editorial conduct by the use of moncy is mean, malicious and contemptible, and it is now encumbent upon its author to retract it, or to substantiate its truth, or to confess himself a common slanderer.—Petersburg Index-Appeal. dex-Appeal.

The Index-Appeal has an established reputation for independence and honesty, and it will require more than innuando to convince those who know its editor that he is capable of selling his influence for a price.

Our Prosperity.

American foreign commerce for the dscal year which ended broke all previous records, amounting to \$2,635,907,333, is compared with \$2,451.914.642 in 1904, the previous record year,

Both imports and exports made new high records. The imports exceeded by \$92,000,000 the total recorded in 1903, and exports have for the first time since surpassed the figures of 1991. Imports first passed the billion dollar mark in 1903, with a total of \$1,025,719,237. In 1904 they again fell below \$1,000,000,000 in value, being \$991,087,371. For the year just ended the Imports amounted to

There is nothing discouraging in the fact that imports as well as exports increased. Trade is necessarily reciprocal. If we sell to foreigners, we must buy from them, A fair exchange is no robbery, and a fair exchange is necessary to prosperous trading between nations The growth of our foreign trade is simply phenomenal, and the more so, in view of our restrictive tariff. It was not until twenty dollars, Emmett Maloney a St. the year 1893 that our exports arose to the billion dollar mark. From that time on, however, there has been a steady increase until the last fiscal year, when lion and a half.

"In all time of our prosperity, good

Mr. Williams's Letter.

If it were not improper to anticipate i any way the action of the grand jury we would have a word to say about the open and manly letter of Mr. Alfred B. Williams.

We admire Mr. Williams in many ways.

laryngeal dryness, which he treated in but in none more than his courageous

Reache's maxim, "The way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it."

Now that the teamsters' strike in Chicago has ended, as so many strikes end, disastrously to the strikers, the results are coming out in figures. It is estimated that the money loss to Chiengo's business interest was \$10,000, The city has paid out \$530,000 for extra policing, and the strikers have \$500,000 in wages over and above the pittances they drew while idle from the treasuries of the sympathizing unions. The suffering inflicted on the families of the strikers cannot be given in figures. During the long strike nineteen people were killed, and the number injured many being crippled for life, is unknown, but is said to be over three hundred The strike is war, and war is always expensive. It does seem that in this ago of civilization and common sense, war of every description should be unnecessary.

In a speech recently made in Tennessee, Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, attributed to Grover Cleveland that Immortal apothesm. "Public office is a public trust." All of Justice Brewer's hearers thought he was right and so do ninety-nine per cent. of those who have so often used the maxim, but the New York Times corrects the

"The words ha dbeen used long before Mr. Cleveland's day, and were chosen by Daniel S. Lamont (whose death was announced yesterday) as the motto or device for a campaign pamphlet issued in the interest of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy In the public mind the saying was, therefore, associated with Mr. Cleveland, whose strict and faithful observance of the principle it inculcates tended to confirm the belief that he was its author.

We have no doubt that it is perfectly competent for the council to adopt a regulation requiring that a loaf of bread shall weight at least sixteen ounces so long as no attempt is made to fix the price. But would it be wise? Would it help the consumers of bread? We doubt it. It is more probable that it would have the effect to increase the price of the loaf.

According to a recent city, directory Chicago has more men engaged in selling whiskey than in any other one line of business. Commercial Chicago knows exactly what Chicago people want.

A Berlin physician claims to have disovered a medicine that will cure every kind of disease. He is behind time, as hundreds of patent' medicine makers in America did that thing years ago.

That New York paper which asserts tha comparatively little milk is consumed in the South must have a special correspondent down here to observe how the mint julep outranks the milk punch.

Georgia is trying very hard to get up a little campaign excitement inside the party ranks, but up to the present writing she isn't getting in speaking distance of Virginia's family affair,

At the forthcoming launching, the ba tleship Vermont is to be christened with a bottle of Vermont cider. If it is of the usual strength, it will answer all practical demands,

Mrs. Carrie Nation has started a pape and employed a man named Chestnut to write the editorials. It goes without saying that the news department will be

If China wants to get any of the scraps from the table of the peace poywowsky, she had better quit boycotting and haster to make friends with your Uncle Samuel

A note payable at the "James River Bank" has been resurrected, James River has two banks, but they are not in the note paying business just now.

A Kansas paper, which has had some experience with the sect, defines a liar as a man who knows all the facts abou something that never happened.

The weather is hot enough, we all know; but then we do not have the sun strokes and heat prostrations that are so plentiful up North. Chief Engineer Stevens expects to ret

Methuselah of his fame. He says he is going to stay on the Isthmus until the Panama Canal is completed.

A month more of campaigning; well the State hospitals for the insure have a large number of vacant rooms for people wh may go crazy.

Millionaire Scott and Tom Lawson are soon to meet, but amicable adjustment is already assured.

Korea now wants to have representa lives at the peace powwowsky. Just what for no one knows. The Equitable used to pay very high for

advice. Now it is getting oceans of it

Oulte a number of the city congregaions are fixing to enjoy the pastors

The guessing iceman always the upper side of the scales,

Richmond has again put on her summer resort toggery.

> Don't go away without a bottle of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

For preventing stom-

ach troubles or malaria, fever and ague it is unequalled.

out in none more than his courageous cacing of acts and law. He, eminently believes in Sir Boyle SALTVILLE AND ITS ENTERPRISE

Second Largest Manufactory is the State of Virginia.

THE FAMOUS SALT WELLS

Furnished the Confederacy With Salt Now Produce Immense Amounts of Soda

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.) SALTVILLE, SMYTH CO., VA., July 24.—The readers of The Times-Dispatch wil be surprised to learn, as I was, that there is hidden away in this little Southwest Virginia town an enterprise which handles more raw material every day than is handled in any manufactory in Virginia, with one exception. The plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is the exception. The cocorn occupying second place is the Ma thieson Alkali Works, here at Saltville. make this statement upon the nuthority of Mr. W. D. Mount, the general suminutes' conversation with Mr. Mount is enough to convince he is the kind of man who will not make a careless statement Six hundred men are employed in the alkali works. I could not ascertain the mantity and value of the output,

quantity and value of the output. Of course, it is large.
The alkali, chiefly the soda ash of commerce, comes from the brine pumped from the salt wells in the valley, a mile below the works. Not so many years ago the Mathleson Company is scarcely more than a dozen years of age—that is, it has not lived at Saltville but about that length of time—the brine from the wells to Saltville was converted into salt. in Saltville was converted into salt.

Confederate Salt.

Soon after the outbreak of the war beween the States the Confederate govern tween the States the Confederate govern-ment purchased the works, and salt was made here under governmental supervis-ion for the entire Confederacy. A distin-guished citizen of Virginia, residing a long way from Saltville, told me the other day he remembered very vividly how as a boy in Albemarie county during the war between the States he would go to Car-jottesville to receive the family's share of the salt being distributed to the people. The officials would notify the people of a county of the date when salt would be county of the date when salt would distributed. The amount allowed for each distributed. The amount allowed for each household was regulated by the number of persons it contained. So far as I know, this is the only instance of any government on this hemisphere taking over the control of a table necessity. It is said the experiment was satisfactory, The Union army made an early attempt to capture the sail works. It was unsuesessful, but an attack made in the fall of 1864 succeeded, and theneforth, until the fall of the Confederacy at Appomatica, in the succeeding April, sait was tox, in the succeeding April, salt was an article of exceeding scarcity in the

an article of exceeding scarcity in the South.

The old salt works were for years in the possession of the Preston family. There is a story current at Saltville to the effect that one of this family, probably Colonel "form" Preston, whose memory is so highly honored in this section, contracted with certain people to pay them one dollar a bushel for all the salt they would produce at his wells. In a few months the stock of salt on hand was enormous. Salt became a glut in the market. The demand was far behind the supply, and Mr. Preston had to make over a large tract of lend to his saltmakers to satisfy their claims.

It is said that a hundred years ago or more, there used to be in the mountains

there used to be in the mountain more, there used to be in the mountains near Saltville, what was known as a "lick," a spot which deer and other ruminating animals frequented to lick the earth, which was strongly impregnated with salt. I cannot learn how the discovery of the saline springs was made, nor when. The brine is obtained from wells bored to the depth of 2,000 or 2,500 feet, in the old days the wells were not nearly so deep. But it has ben found that the deeper wells yield a much stronger

Open Kettle.

The salt was originally obtained by boiling in open kettles. Some of these old kettles may be seen about Saltville to-day, enormous east iron affairs, hemispherical in shape, and holding seventy-five or one hundred gallons,
Although the old method of salt making was very crude and primitive, yet many

was very crude and primitive, yet made in hundreds of tons of salt were made in this way and sold all over the southern section of the country. While the gait making industry was at its height in this valley, it was also flourishing over in the Kanawha Valley, near Charleston, in what was then Virginia. But there was and is as much salt in Ohio, in the Pomeroy district. Natural gas was discovered in the latter territory, and this economical fuel caused the salt industry to leave the Kanawha Valley. Natural gas has since been discovered along the Kanawha and has been generally applied to commercial purposes, but the manual facture of galt ha snot been resumed. was very crude and primitive, yet many Kanawha and has been generally applied to commercial purposes, but the manufacture of salt ha snot been resumed. Some time during the decade preceding the war between the States, Colone "Tom" Preston, who then owned the salt wells, associated with him a New York wells, associated with him a New York man, Colonel George W. Palmer, The two engaged in the manufacture of salt for several years, at the end of which time the property passed into the possession of Colonel Palmer. It was from him that the Confederate government purchased the salt works, But they reverted to his overseable, ofter the War. ownership after the war.

Alkili Works.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, purchase The Mathieson Aikan works, purchased the property in the early nincties. By 1895 it had erected a nextensive plant on the bank of the North Pork of the Holston, a mile west of the wells. The first product of the works was turned out in that year. It at once took a first place in the market, and that place it holds to-day. The plant covers an area of twenty-five

year. It at once took a first hace in the market, and that place it holds to-day. The plant covers an area of twenty-five acres. It takes up all the level space on the river bank for several hundred yards, and a portion of the mountain has been cut away to give more room. Six hundred operatives, including a few women and girls, are employed.

I shall not undertake a detailed technical description of the plant, nor of the methods employed in producing the alkall, the bicarbonate of soda and the caustle soda, which is the concentrated lye of commerce. The company does not like to receive guests. While, so far as known, there are no secret processes employed, yet the competition between alkall manufacturers is very keen, and an improvement over old methods, making it possible to produce alkall more cheapity, is jealously suarded.

Under Suspicion, Under Suspicion.

"How do I know you are not the rep-

resentative of some firm of alkali manufacturers, down here to learn our way of doing business?" asked Superintendent Mount, when, after some difficulty, I had made my way, through the pouring min, over a network of railread fracks, and into his private office. He half-smiled, somewhat quizzleally, but he was in carnest. I smiled, tog, for Mr. Mount's suspicions could not have seemed as funny to him as they did to me.

I succeeded in convincing him that I was nothing more dangerous than a newspaper man. I say convinced. I left the works wondering whether he was entirely convinced.

John Findlay Wallace, who, as chief engineer in charge of the construction of, the Panama Canal, has recently achieved a more or less unenviable notoriety by throwing up his position for another at home, alleged to pay twice as much money, but which, some now say, had no existence in fact, was superintendent of the works for about six months in 1897 and 1898. It is said his relations with the company were not pleasant when he quit its service.

The brine is pumped from the wells a mile away to the works. There are twenty-five or more wells in the little valley, which are being pumped night and day, seven days and seven nightis a week, for the works never shit, down. Over each well is a tail derrick, similar to those one sees in petroloum fields. The walls, as stated, are 2,000 or 2,500 feet in depth and about a foot in diameter.

The Process.

The Process.

At the works the first process is to impregnate the beine with ammoria. The brine is pumped into enormous enation reservoirs, and the ammonia is then forced into the salty liquid.

Ammonia has a great affinity for water, and the latter will take up great quantities of it. When the brine has become thoroughly saturated with the ammonia gas, it is conducted to other tanks known as the earboanters. Carbonic acid gas is then forced into the brine by means of powerful engines. The result is the precipitation of blearbonate of soda, the soda ash of commerce. The ammonia unities with the chlorine and becomes ammonium chloride. There are further processes of illering and drying before the sikali is ready to be barreled for shipment.

The caustic soda, or concentrated by is obtained by boiling in immense vats, a trine chemically treated. The soda is shipped in iron drums. The workmen in this department have to exercise utmost care to avoid burns, resulting from the soda coming in contact with the flesh. Mr. Mount has several peculiar spots on his face, resulting from a too intimate association with the caustic.

"They will be there when they lay me out," he said.

Baking Soda.

Baking Soda.

The company manufactures large quar The company manufactures large quanties of baking soda, which is simply the refined bi-carbonate. The caustle, or sodium hydrates, is also put up in large quantities, and sold for domestic use as concentrated iye. It is used chiefly by soap manufacturers. The soda ash is used in the manufacture of glass. The barries in which the ash is shipped, and the drums and cans which contain the causile, are manufactured by the company.

pany.

A conspicuous feature of the great works are the lime-kilns, huge metal furnaces, lined with fire-brick. But most conspicuous is the aerial tramway, three miles in length, used to convey the stone from the quarry to the lime-kilns. The spectacle of these immense buckels travers ing overhead, up and down the sometimes a hundred and fifty feet from the ground, is novel and striking. Each bucket carries a half ton of stone.

bucket carries a half ton of stone.

A large proportion of the employers at the works come from the surrounding country. Nearly all of the ordinary labor is from this source, and some of the most skilled service is rendered by local men. In addition to a chief chemist, about twenty others are employed, though some of them could scarcely be termed chemists, as their training and work are restricted to a very narrow field. At least seven thoroughly trained chemists are employed.

Company Owns Town.

The company owns the town literally. There are upwards of 16,000 acres in the tract owned by the company, or about fifteen square miles. No whiskey in Saltville, but the little branch in Saltville, but the little branch railroad to Glade Spring is only ten miles long, and Bristol is a short distance by rail from the latter place. Still, the company probably acts wisely in allowing no whiskey to be sold in the town. The hotel, owned by the company, furnishes fair accommodations to the traveler. The company store is one of the largest I have seen in Virginia. The employes are not required to purchase supplies at this store, and the prices seemed to be about those found elsewhere.

There are five manufacturing concerns of this character in the United States, The Mathieson company operates a plant at Niagara, where caustic seda and bleaching powder are made by the electrolytic process. Other plants are the Michigan Alkali Works, at Wyandotte, Michigan, and the Columbia Chemical

heacting powder at made by the trolytic process. Other plants are the Michigan Alkali Works, at Wyandotts, Michigan, and the Columbia Chemical Company, at Barberton, Ohio.

I have given a very imperfect idea of the extent and interest of this great

as a land fertilizer, under the name of plaster.

This valley, in which Saltville is located, is of wonderful beauty. There are no lofty mountains near at hand, but the valley, its entire length of several miles, is guarded on either side by a succession of lofty hills, exactly similar in appearance, and resembling mighty inverted salt kettles, or the conventional pictures of the round bechives of old times. And everywhere is the rich green of field and woods, which, somehow, one does not expect to find in Salt Valley, where the manufacture of alkali is the sole industry. But the wishor's expectations of barren wastes and sage-brush are not realized in this fertile spot, which nature seems to have intended for a purely agricultural district.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

Tutt's Pils

Toroid Liver and Bad Digestion

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-ion , Sour Stomach Diarrhoea Yorms , Convulsions , Fewerish-For ness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Thirty Years darf theter. NEW YORK ALG WORDS OLD

900 Drops

Avegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHIEDREN

Promotes Digestion Cheerful-

ness and Rest.Contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Preside of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

July 25th.

1214—Battle of Bouvines, in France, in which the forces of Otho were over-thrown by Philip Augustus and peace

Mustapha.

1804—Georges and eleven of his companions guillotined at Parls for a conspiracy against Napoleon.

1812—Battle of Ostrowno (campaign of Moscow), between the French corps of Ney and Prince Eugene, with Murat's cavalry, and the Russian corps, under Count Osterman and General Konownitzyn.

Konownitzyn, 1813—Battle of Roncesvalles (Peninsula

1829-Four hundred Creek Indians cross

1829—Four hundred Creek Indians crossed the Mississippi at Memphis, on their way to the new country assigned them in Arkansas.
1854—The aillied Pacific French and English squadron sailed from Honolulu to destroy the Russian possessions in Kamehatka.
1870—Franco-Prussian War; the London Times publishes a plan of a treaty between France and Prussia, contemplating the purchase of Luxemburg and the occupation or conquest of Belgium by France.

Skirmishing on the frontier near Sparbruck.

Skirmining of the Skirmining of the Saarbruck.

1874—Twenty-five persons killed and acores of houses swept away by a cloudburst at Eureka, Nev.

1898—The military expedition under General Miles effected a landing on the island of Porto Rico at Guanica, on the southern coast of the island, fifteen miles west of Ponce, and after a skirmish between the Gloucester and a small Spanish force. About 35,000 men in all, sailing from various points, composed the army soing to Porto Rico. The Newport, with General

men in au, saling from various joints, composed the army going to Porto Rico. The Newport, with General Merritt on board, arrived at Manila.

1904—Strike involving 24,000 operatives begun in textile mills in Fall River, Mass.

King William Churches.

King William Churches.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ETNA MILLS, VA., July 21.—It was decided yesterday at Hebran Baptist. Church to hold a protracted meeting, commencing the second Sunday in Algust. Rev. C. C. Cox, of Richmond, will assist Rev. H. A. Willis, the pastor.

Corinth Christian Church will hold a protracted meeting commencing the first Sunday in August.

Bethel Methodist Church Sunday school will have a picnic at the church on the 22nd of August.

Beulah Baptist Church, will have a picnic and lawn party on the 22th inst., to

Beulah Baptist Church will have a ple-nic and lawn party on the 28th Inst., to raise a fund to build a infant class room. Congressman John Lamb, H. I. Lewis will make addresses. There will be a musical concert by Professor Frank Cosby, of Richmond, The family Album will be given by local talent.

Queer Work of Lightning.

Queer Work of Lightning.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SUFFOLK, VA., July 24.—A stroke of lightning played queer freaks at the home of Arthur Carlan, at Whaleyville, Va., last evening. The bolt seemed to first enter the parlor, where it demoished the plane and other furniture. Then it pierced a wall and entered a bed chamber, where the bed was torn in pieces, and from there darted into the dining room and played about the table, where Mrs. Carlan and two children were eating. The lightning then passed through a corridor and spent itself in a nearby wood house, where a water bucket was splintered.

The only person hurt was fifteen year-old Nalle Carlan, who had a piece of

261-Constantinople was taken by

Deny's.

Thames, between

Mustapha.

NOT NARCOTIC.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

1201—Constantinopic was taken by sur-prise by the troops of the Greek Em-peror, Michael Palacologus, under his Heutenant, Alexis Strategopulus, 1593—Henry IV., of France, formally re-nounced the Protestant faith at St. Deny's,
1653—The assembly of the Scottish
Church, being met at Edinburgh, were
dismissed by Cotterel for not having
the authority of the Parliament of
England, and commanded that not
three of them should be seen to-1666-Engagement at the mouth of th Thames, between the English fleet, under Rupert and Albemarle, and the Dutch, under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. Each fleet consisted of about eighty sail. Three Dutch admirals were killed.

1757—The Duke of Cumberland defeated by D'Estrees at Hastenbeck.

1799—Battle of Aboukir, in Egypt, between the French, under Bonaparte, and the Turks, Arabs and Mamelukes, under Mustapha.

Company Owns Town.

Shooting Affray.

(Special to The Timos-Dispatch.)

IIILLSVILLE, VA., July 24.—A young son of Joshua Mitchell shot, and it is thought fatally wounded his cousin, Wiley Mitchell, at Panther Church yesterday, there were five shots fired, three of which took effect, one of them passing through the wounded man's left lung, making a probably fatal wound.

Dyspensia, Constinution, Sick Headache, Billousness And ALL DISEASES arising from a

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly sugarcoated and easy to swallow. Take No Substitute.

cheese knocked from her hand and was slightly dazed by the shock.

Use

The Kind You Have

Bears the

Signature

of

Always Bought

The Georgia Veterans.

The Georgia Veterans.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 24

The veterans of the Soventh Georg
Regimental Association, who have be
visiting the battlefields about Manass
arrived here on a lite train last night
The party, including ladies, number
about one hundred and fifty. To-day,
parties, they visited nearby battlefiel
and points of interest about the cit
Nearly all of them visited the place ju
at the foot of "Marye's Heights," whe
General T. R. R. Cobb fell in battle
the Civil war. The party left to-night f
Richmond.

Capitol Commission To-day.

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